THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A year has elapsed since we first issued our Prospectus for the publication of the Mansonian. During this eventful period we have been engaged in a severe conflict, as interesting and important to the Republic, as any that has transpired since its organization. The cause, and our course, have attached to us many interests which will not permit us to return as we consemplated.

to us many interest tire as we contemplated.

A period has arrived, therefore, when it has become necessary, in justice to ourself and the public, to indicate our course for the future.

It is well remembered that the Madisonian was

It is well remembered that the Madisonian was established in the conviction that the great character and interests of the country, as well as the success of the administration, required another organ at the seat of the National Government. Born in the Republican faith, and nurtured in Republican doctrines, we were desirous of seeing the leading principles of the party to which we were attached, preserved and carried out, not only in theory, but in practice. We pledged ourself to sustain the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, as delineated by Mr. Manson, and came here in good faith to support the present administration upon the principles which governed the party which elected Mr. Van Buren, and upon the pledges by which that election was secured. We have, throughout, strictly adhered to those principles. Had the Executive of this nation done the same; had he received in the spirit in which it was same; had he received in the spirit in which it was offered, the advice of his best friends, the continu-ance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by

ance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the disjointed and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by the very measures which would have established his popularity. But, ill-omened and evil counsels prevailed, and the hopes of that political millennium, which many Republicans cherished as the fulfilment of their creed were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the Maddonnan and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country, the Executive and his advisers were urging forward measures directly calculated to destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures, subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmittigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the caeder system of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans. In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted these nefarious attempts to depreciate and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent nade it necessary. It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress;

In his recommending the Sub-Treasuay scheme,

contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been four times condemned by the Represen-

It has been four times condemned by the Represen-tatives of the people;

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdic-tion over them from the hands of the State tribunals; In his breaking faith with the States by recom-

In his breaking faith with the State tribunais;
In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;
In his repeated recommendations of the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money, for a circu-lating medium; thus exercising a power derive only from a loose construction of the Constitution and repudiated by the best Republican authorities;

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper-money circulation; In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposite system, established by President Jackson, and take the public moneys into his actual custody and con-

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interests and sympathies of the people;
In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance;"

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the

powers of our governments;".

In his display of sectional partiality;
In his cold indifference to the interests and wants
of the people during a period of extreme suffering;

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and even-tually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the re-

sumption of specie payments;

sumption of specie payments;
In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;
In his open contempt of the will of the people as

expressed through the ballot box;
In his attempt to cram obnoxious measures down the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;
In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the

In the despotic attempt of his partisans in the U.

S. Senate, on the 2d July, inst. to seize the public treasure, by abolishing all law for its custody and

safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable

hope of his retracing it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor of-fence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that con-

trary to all preconceived opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station. And from all these considerations, to what conclu-on can the nation come, but that their Chief Magis-

trate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in We need not say that we expected different things

of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges, to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded not this rule of the American people, must an ought to meet its reward and sink in indiscriminat

and everlasting overthrow.

The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy. Its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system,

require; of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people to be, for a moment, tolerated. The greatdesideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is denearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is de-manded by the practical wants of the people, and, sooner or later, in one form or another, will be ob-tained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the eredit system of the country, which this administration has attempted to impair, will be one of the great objects for which

we feel constrained to continue our labors. No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserve to succeed, that is not Conservarive, both in theory and practice. Enlightened im-provements, and liberal practicable reforms may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent measures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most free and perfect form of government, yet devised for the enjoyment and protection of mankind.

Political toleration should be as liberal and extensive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by

Ultraism in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and sturdily opposed.

The science of Government should not be permit-The science of Government should not be perturbed to degenerate among us in a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration of the statesment of the science of the selfish and the science of the science nistration be a monument and a warning through all

labors shall continue for the promotion of sound principles, and the general welfare of the country, rather than the selfish ends of personal or party

The support of Republican principles, as deline-ated by the father of the constitution, would be in-consistent with the support in any contingency of

THE MADISONIAN.

VOL 11.-NO. 16.

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1838.

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copious Index, are turnished. The terms are FIVE dor-lars per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is for-warded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications, post paid, must be addressed to the editor. No subscriptions for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume. july 21

modates very conveniently about thirty boarders.

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a man whose whole course of measures has been but a continual violation of every sound tenet of Re-publicanism, and one continued crusade against

publicanism, and one continued crusade against popular rights and national interests.

At a proper time, the Madisonian will be prepared to sustain, for the highest offices in the government, such "honest and capable" candidates as public sentiment shall seem to indicate—such as shall seem best calculated to concentrate the greatest Democratic Republican support—to overthrow the measures which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send into retirement the men who have attempted to force them upon a reluctant and a resisting people.—Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve the Constitution of the country to perpetuate its Union, and to transmit the public liberties, unimpaired to posterity. We constantly remember the name we have assumed; and we shall be unworthy of it,

we have assumed; and we shall be unworthy of it, whenever the preservation of the constitution ceases to be our first and chief object.

We are not to be understood, in any view, as forsaking Democratic Republican principles. The merit of apostacy belongs to the Executive, and the friends, whose political fortunes he has involved. Those principles, in any event, we shall firmly adhere to, and consistently and ardently support.

In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects.

here to, and consistently and ardently support.

In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, many who have heretofore differed on other matters. That they have honestly differed, should be a sufficient reason for not indulging in crimination and recrimination in relation to the past. Let former errors, on all sides, be overlooked or forgotten, as the only means by which one harmonious movement may be made to restore the Government to its ancient purity, and to redeem our republican institutions from the spirit of radicalism, which threatens to subvert them.

o subvert them. That small patriotic band, that have dared to sepa rate themselves from a party to serve their country, now occupy a position not less eminent than responsible. They hold the Balance of Political Power. Let it not tremble in their hands! And as they hold it for their country, so may the Balance of Eternal Justice be holden for them!

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The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EPES SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Inman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendor of its embellishments, the beauty of its musick, and the elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in all respects, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror. In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and, if it were, it would not be necessary for a journal that is so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labor, talent, industry, nor expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of polite, and elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodical press of the United States—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle country women, the secluded student, the man of business, and allof both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the less acceptable to the opposite sex. The Madisonian will continue to be published three times a week during the sittings of Congress, and twice a week during the recess, at \$5 per annum, payable, invariably, in advance.

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THE MADISONIAN.

A VOLUME OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR was issued on the thirteenth day of June. It contained a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American Poet, engraved by Parker from a painting by Harding; and a Vignette Titlepage; these will be succeeded by three coatly and magnifecent Engravings on Steel, by the best Artists, designed and engraved from original paintings for the work. Etchings on Wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful, and popular Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Harp, etc. The following lines, addressed to lady Byron were considered by Sir Walter Scott as the bes production of Lord Byron's pen.

There is a mystic thread of life, So dearly wreath'd with mine alone, That destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gazed with fond delight,
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night. There is a voice whose tones inspire

Such thrills of rapture through my breast, I would not hear a seraph choir, Unless that voice could join the rest. There is a face whose blushes tell Affection's tale upon the cheek, But pallid at one fond farewell,

Proclaims more love than words can speak. There is a lip which mine hath pressed, And none hath ever pressed before— It vowed to make me sweetly blest, And mine—mine only pressed it more.

There is a bosom-all my own-Hath pillowed oft this aching head; A mouth, which smiles on me alone, An eye, whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill in unison so closely sweet, That pulse to pulse, responsive still, That both must heave—or cease to beat!

These are two souls, whose equal flow! In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—they part !—ah! no!
They cannot part—the souls are one.

> FOR THE MADISONIAN. ORIGINAL TALE. (Concluded.)

"With respect to duels, indeed, I have my own opinion. Few things, in this so surprising world, strike me with more surprise. Two little visual spectra of men, hovering with insecure enough cohesion in the midst of the unpathomable, and to dissolve therein, at any rate, very soon—make pause at the distance of twelve paces asunder, whirl round, and simultaneously, by the cunningest mechanism, explode one another into dissolution; and off-hand become air and non-extant! Deuce on it! the little spitfires! Nay, I think, with old Hugo von Trimberg: "God must needs laugh outright, could such a thing be, to see his wondrous mannikins here below."

But, said Josephine, before I left, a northern education and climate give me a right to object to some of the more southern tastes and institutions, among which you will not be surprised when I include the odious practice of duelling; and if, in doing so, I allege most powerful reasons for my own opinion First, then, I consider it cowardly, however fashionable it has become ; it is as mean as it is irreligious; it retires from the inner court, those duties which we owe to ourselves and society, and refers them to the more noisy decision of a clamorous multitude.-Secondly-It is a relic of barbarism, and the fashion settle a point of honor, and concluding that that recklessness of life, and fool-hardiness, which some call bravery, is more noble than to live and brave the reproach of a few worldlings, belongs to an age distinguished for dreadful rapacity. Thirdly—You are a northern man, and have determined upon a northern home, and if your virtue ever become the slave of opinion, let it be that opinion, where free expression is on the side of good order and religious motives; how much does it become you, as a supparter of those institutions, which have given you all that man holds dear, honor-unstained honor-to frown upon the practice. But be guided by your own judgment, and by the noisy forum of no multitude, for whatever eclat it may give you in the heat of battle, in that hour which tries men's souls, you will find its support weaker than the cords with which Samson was bound. The language of invective carefully guard against, and do not foolishly imagine your honor concerned, when a kind word of explanation may heal an undue altercation. Lastly-It is in direct violation of every command of scripture, and trampling under foot the example of our Saviour. How much more noble, just and worthy, to concede something; or, in the language of an emiand accused here, than judged and co after. I have not been thus explicit, from fear that you will be drawn into any such practice; not certainly, from any undue warmth, or strong passions, but the coolest heads are liable to error, and with my strong antipathy to such a practice, and your uncle's premature fate, and perhaps his unsettled affairs, added to the change of scene and climate, I deemed it proper to say thus much. If, then, you should ever have

when I add, that your plighted faith must be a most weighty consideration, for a duel is the only fate, "Save the finger of God above,

any cause of quarrel, let me not arrogate too much.

That can loose sic bands, or part sic luve." Having listened to the eloquence of her appeal, and carefully observed with what fortitude she prepared herself to bid me adieu, and promising speedily to inform her of my arrival at the port of destina tion, we parted-having, by her parting benediction "God bless you," commended me to the kind care of Heaven. I travelled as rapidly south, as stages, bad roads, and all the inconveniences with which travelling in the southern country is attended would permit; always thoughtful to remind Josephine at every post of my safety by some newspaper or pamphlet, when time did not allow me to pen an epistle .-Arrived south, I tound, as she anticipated, that my uncle's irregular habits had left his affairs in a very unsettled state, and that some time would be required to attend to them, if they could ever be advantageous ly arranged. I pass over the first year of my southern life, only adding that I spent it in constant correspondence with your aunt, and without contracting a single habit which could disgrace humanity. At the commencement of the second year she lost her father, an aged man, whose extreme ill health had, for years, enfeebled his body, and at last, sadly impaired his mind. Her letters at this period are full of moral philosophy and eloquence, with no prosing cant, with no horror of that dark home. But the deep well of her feelings was stirred within her, a sympathetic cord was struck, which vibrated clearly and distinctly, and while she thought on life as a preparatory scene for eternity, the long narrow hall where confines are bordered by that labyrinth, into which, so much, that she held dear, had entered. She imitated their bright example, and in the language of our beautiful poet,

"So lived, that when her summons came to join The innumerable caravan, that moves To that mysterious realm, where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death; She went not like the quarry slave at night Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed By an unfaltering trust, approached her grave, Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies him down to pleasant dreams.

It was only a short period of time before she was to bid adieu to her brother and your father, and enter this family mansion, in which you were a child, and remain the solace of your deeply bereaved mother

of duties, voluntarily imposed, and more rarely conducted throughout with such faith and hope. Her anexampled fortitude won for her respect and attention. Moving in the first circle of fashion, with beauty to grace any situation, habitual cheerfuliness, strong colloquial powers, and great versatility of talent, she was esteemed and respected by all who knew her, and refused the addresses of more than one, whose names are emblazoned in the galaxy of life rary tame. Still strong in the attachment to which she had early given promise, she never mentioned her worshippers; with too much of sense not to feel grateful for the opinion entertained of her merit, she cultivated their acquaintance, while she careful ly refused their lavish attentions. Nearly three years had elapsed, when I was preparing to return to the land of my nativity, when I was drawn into a most unhappy affair with a young man whose hospitality and generosity, to me, had been neither stinted

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by time nor misfortune. Allan Cole, a young man of enthusiastic temperament and high sense of manly honor, but of quick feelings, and remarkable for the disinterestedness of his private character, was unfortunately connected in a speculation, which completely ruined his fortune and involved him in the shame, but not the guilt of his oldest companions' in the affair, who by knavery and cunning had wheedled from him his little all—the scanty pittance of an immense fortune which a life spent in luxury and extravagance by his father, had scarcely bestowed on him. Not satisfied with reducing him to penury, they wished to silence the voice of justice, by casting upon him the oblo quy attendant upon their chicanery; but sympathy, a most powerful auxiliary, was enlisted in his favor, and the only alternative left him, he said, was to fight. He called upon me to become his second; I exerted myself to the utmost of my ability, for two days, to prevent him from becoming the victim of an untimely grave, but my appeals to mercy, peace, to his humanity and justice, were alike ineffectual. His justice, was what he fought for: educated to value his honor at the peril of his life, and to depend upon his trusty weapon, for the defence of that honor insultied; his appeals to me to become his second, fancied irresistible. For nights I slept not, the gnawing consciousness of guilt for having given my countenance, so far, to such an affair, preyed upon me-the image of Josephine ever presented itself, and whispered "caution-beware!" If I moved, it was the majesty of her step that followedif I raised my eyes, they met the calm, but expres sive forehead, the full dark eye resting steadfastly upon me-but who dare mention to a friend such illusions, such phantoms of the brain. No, these feed inwardly, and as water slowly wears upon the rock, are sapping the life-blood of the system. -

- Enough, they fought, his antagonist fell, and (Great God! forgive him,) under an assumed name had been spending years South. At his death, he requested to speak with me, disclosed his name his home; - He was the brother of Jose phine-her only near relative-he of whom she had spoken to me, when grief refused her utterance, the of coolly calculating upon the policy of fighting, to full language of the heart, he of whose fate she had forewarned me-he for whom, morning and evening ascended her pure orisons to the throne of grace And upon me, he devolved the painful duty of ap prising her of his guilt and fate. Imagine my situ ation. A Hercules could not have gone through the task with more nerve and strength of mind, than I summoned to my aid.-I wrote, long and fervent ly; and Cole with all the kindness natural to grea and generous minds, collected every valuable effect of his foe's and returned them to his sister, not even retaining his rightful share. I wrote, but it was like the shriek of the drowning man, who sees about him no hope of escape. That remorse, which is atten dant upon guilt, "where we've involved the young, the innocent," brooded in my sick chamber, and aggravated the fever, which weary and restless days had produced. Naturally of an active temperament I was ill prepared to be laid on the bed of despair Josephine's answer to my letter was not harsh, bu poignant, piercing even to the dividing of soul and body, but throughout it bore the impress of calm reasoning and noble forbearance; not one allusion to self, but the whole force of her reasoning and regret thrown upon me and her lost brother. -I weep, but these channels of grief have not been nent Divine, how much more honorable to be tried closed upon me; and it will do me good thus to weep-nor is it the childish effusion of tears that should be suppressed. I feel that the lamp of life is

> situation. - I have done with time, and an about to enter on eternity, and need not that spirit of defiance, which the world calls magnanimity of soul. - I have often thought with that great master of the human passions, Mackenzie, that these feelings are called, perhaps they are, weaknesses here; but if there be aught of mortality left us, in that world to which we are hastening, they will merit the name of virtues there."

glimmering, and my feelings are consonant to my

"But my story lags, and my pulse is feeble. Often I wrote her afterwards," (and putting his hand again to his bosom and drawing from it a black morocco case,) "there Josephine are her answers, I bequeath them to thee, when I am in the cold grave, read them, they cannot fail to elevate humanity. She had in her possession a miniature likeness of me, it was taken in extreme youth for my mother, and by her dying request, bestowed upon her who should become my partner in life. With these relics of hers, it will be my only heir-loom. I suppose it is somewhere reserved as sacred in this orphan's home! 'In my possession, and to me a jewel of great price,' said the sobbing Josephine. "You are affected; but you are, I trust, too like Josephine Savoyne, to sorrow like those who have no hope: but bereft of much that was rendered dear, by the varied ties of rela tiouship, deprived or maternal solicitude, sisterly ad vice, you have still hopes, and dear ones, which mingle in your cup of sorrow, and assuage its deep bitterness. The unremitting tenderness and attention of your now sole earthly relative; your more than maternal care for him; your mutual anxiety for each other's health and cheerfulness, are indications of that inward peace and quietude, which I hope may long avert the symptoms of decline. They are bright stars, which shall shine forth with redoubled glory in your peerless night; and the sedulous cares imposed by love and fidelity, are more powerful operatives than the skill and watchfulness of the best medical advisers. Long may health invigorate your frames, and hope, cheerfulness, and sweet companionship, and innocent enjoyment, be inmates of Mont Azille. Then will you be perfectly prepared for the important duties and responsibilities of your station-duties which you owe to yourselves, the world, and your God. May you imitate the example of that aunt, and be in character as you are in name and likeness. And as she spent her dying hour, in penning to me that last epistle, receive from me, what she chose even after my misfortune, to call, sisterly advice; as a favor you will take it, and let me spend my dying hours in trying to do good.

In our intercourse with mankind there is a vast deal of weal or woe, and the variety of happiness depends more immediately upon ourselves, than upon those with whom we are surrounded. In all cases which are of importance, it becomes us to act not with a view to time, but eternity-to exercise prudence and sisters, and in less than a year to consign to the | moderation, and judgment. If we have in ourselves embrace of death both mother and sisters. Rarely the basis of moral excellence, our conduct will be has woman been called to a more mournful discharge regulated with a strict regard to the well-beign of

of good report. You are young, very young, but instructed by that aunt whose virtues I cannot too deeply impress on you, these remarks cannot fail to exert upon your mind their proper force; it is for this reason that I have chosen to spend my dying hour with you. On my entrance, I thought to find her ashes under yonder oak, but she is buried in a more secluded spot, and as it was chosen by her, place me beside her; as we were one in affection, sympathy and feeling, let our ashes be mingled together in the grave. Had we lived to have methad it been the kind will of Heaven to have saved her from the ravages of that dreadful disease our destinies might have been united; a wish that was my fervent prayer. I hoped that her health might be restored and she fitted for the duties of a station which it was my hope that she might one day fill: but I honor and cherish more her sacred regard to principle, her firm, inviolable attachment to justice, which was early implanted in her mind, than that Christian spirit of charity which she would have evinced in such an event, because it was an instance which showed the strength of woman's mind: it was, to me, no small proof that early education is all in all. In her was united all that is admirable in her sex, with all the strength that is too erroneously attributed only to ours. She was not one for whom you felt sympathy, but who sympathized with your cares and supported your griefs with true heroism; not one to protect, with the form of a sylph and an elastic tread, such as novelists delight to draw—but a woman, able to protect herself and others, if need be. Such, Jose-phine, would I have you; such would I have all America's daughters—heiressess not of birth, fortune, and family, but of mind, talent, and glorious independence: not an independence which over-throws the barriers of society, when their elevation supports good order and the well-being of indivithe world; most especially where they interfere with your advancement in knowledge, or your cultiva-tion of a single talent with which the will of Heaven has endowed you. It is among the just remarks of a great historian, "that the genius of man can never again approach its noble origin, and recover the station which it held before the birth of prejudices, but by elevating itself sufficiently above them to compare and analyze them all." Let me earnestly recommend to you prudence, moderation and caution-that prudence which is not inconsistent with candor, but is in direct violation of that spirit of rashness, which hastily judges and forms its conclusions. Nor would I advise you carefully to avoid those situations which render it difficult for you to speak or act, unless inconsistent with established principles, for it is to such situations that you are to ook for the unfolding of your character; and, if judiciously conducted, they will "nerve your heart and steel your sword;" they will fit you for conflicts here, and your gold will be refined and fitted for purity hereafter. Wisdom speaks with a voice trumpet loud, BE SLOW TO SPEAK. You have a brother; "yes, said Josephine, and most sincerely do I regret his absence: he is now in attendance upon the court in Massachusetts, where he awaits the decision of an important cause. As she replied, she remarked the features of Edgar; she saw, apparently, the last convulsions of nature; she knew that life could not last long: but the weary pilgrim once more unclosed his eyes; not yet, said he, I had not quite concluded, and my message, you see, is worth delivering—but my taper burns feebly in its socket, and soon I shall be in that pleasanter city, where are heard those solemn sacred strains, "that once did sweet in Zion glide," where, we trust, there is neither sea-shore nor inland, no endeavoring to unite the restlessness and inquietude of one situation with the quietness of another, but where all our harps are tuned as with a single hand, and our hearts are touched with a single joy. The mingled memory of a melancholy past breaks in upon the striking realities of the glorious present; but it fails to bring with it its sad and deep philosopby; its very bitterness, as if embodied with angelic form, shadows forth beauty! Oh, God! I thank thy bounteous hand, which has spared me to this hour, fatigued, but not unfitted to conclude my errand.

those around; and will be the result of that warm

charity which brings forth whatsoever is lovely and

Change, constant change, is passing over us, and to the reflecting mind, nothing is more strongly marked with change than the views and feelings entertained by us, at different times, upon the same subject. With the young, the fire of enthusiasm is more valued, than the carefully guarded, but not necessarily cold speech, of the thoughtful reasoner. But a little examination into the affairs of life will convince us that it is misjudged taste; observe, attentively, I pray thee, the conduct and disposition of those around you, and profit by the sufferings of the

But now I resign, willingly "resign this anxious being" to its author. My story, which has made you weak, may it make you strong-strong in faith, hope, and charity-relate it simply to your brother. Admonish him sisterly, to have a sacred regard to the holy injunctions of that word, whose understanding, if he "forsake her not, she shall keep him, love her, and she shall preserve him-wisdom is the principal thing, therefore, get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor when thou dost embrace her; she shall give to thy head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver unto thee."

Then, when the sun, and the light of the moon, and the stars are darkened, and the clouds return not after the rain; when the silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl broken, or the pitcher broken at the fountain or the wheel broken at the cistern; when the dust returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit to God, who gave it; then will his tired soul, with emulative haste, look to its GOD and plume its wings for Heaven." The words died away on the lips of Edgar, as he concluded this glorious triumph of christian zeal over bodily weakness and infirmity, and without a murmur his spirit pursued its upward

Then went out a lamp that would have been a burning and shining light, untrammelled by prejudice; had his life been a public one, he would have honored humanity; but consumption, like a worm in the bud, cut short his life at an early age. His body was placed at the foot of the lawn, in a knoll that seemed marked by nature as a resting place, a little murmuring brook flows softly on one side, with its graceful willows bending over the family tomb; there, side by side, are Edgar and Josephine. A simple silver plate on the plain coffin tells of their decease, and two white marble stones on top, inscribed each with the names, Edgar and Josephine, are the only trophies affection wished to rear. Their graces and virtues live after themthey are graven on the tablet of Josephine's memory.

" let man's epitaph be writ on hearts : Grief be his scutcheon when his soul departs. The widow's sorrow his emblazonment; The orphan's woe his fun'ral monument The good man's pity and the poor man's tear The noblest trophies that adorn his bier."

HEALTH OF ILLINOIS .- A gentleman who has but nterior counties on this side of the Illinois river, states interior counties on this side of the Illinois river, states that sickness prevails all over the country he visited.—
Jacksonville has suffered much, and many deaths have taken place there—report says two hundred, but we hope it is greatly exaggerated. Other villages in the interior have been equally sfflicted. The sickness is confined to no particular description of country, but prevails on prairie and timbered regions, on the banks of our rivers and far in the interior, about the same. If there is any difference, it is in favor of situations on the

large water courses. ere has been more sickness than usual in Grafton but far less than in many inland settlements. The number of deaths in this town has been small, and the sick are all fast recovering .- Grafton Backwoodsman.